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020904

## TRAY TRANSFERRING APPARATUS

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5           1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a tray transferring apparatus, and more particularly to, an improved tray transferring apparatus which can stably transfer semiconductor devices not separately from a handling tray during the transferring operation of the handling tray, by gripping a fixed tray by a first fixing member, correcting right/left inclination of the clamped fixed tray by a correcting means, and covering the upper portion of the handling tray with the clamped fixed tray.

2. Description of the Background Art

In general, tests for detecting defects are executed on semiconductor devices completed on production lines before forwarding. A horizontal handler is used to test various logic devices, such as quad flat packages (QFP), ball grid arrays (BGA), pin grid arrays (PGA) and small outline packages (SOP) which are non-memory semiconductor packages among the semiconductor devices.

The horizontal handler automatically horizontally moves the devices on a tray between the processes,

mounts the devices on a horizontally-disposed test socket of a test site, executes a wanted test thereon, classifies the devices into various levels according to the test results, and unloads the devices on the tray.

5 On the other hand, recently, there have been increasing demands for the semiconductor devices stably operated in a specific temperature environment such as a high or low temperature as well as a normal temperature. Accordingly, the horizontal handler is also required to  
10 test performance of the semiconductor devices in a wanted temperature of users.

In order to test the semiconductor devices in the high or low temperature, the tray on which the semiconductor devices are mounted needs to be stably transferred.  
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In the case that small-sized semiconductor devices are transferred by a handling tray to be tested in the handler, the semiconductor devices are frequently scattered or bounced from the handling tray.

20 It results from the small size (light weight) of the semiconductor devices.

A conventional tray transferring apparatus has been disclosed under Korean Laid-Open Patent Registration 10-0381854.

25 The conventional tray transferring apparatus for transferring the tray in the handler will now be explained with reference to Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the conventional tray transferring apparatus.

Referring to Fig. 1, a base plate 10 is moved in  
5 the X axis direction by rotation of a ball screw 11 installed on the base plate 10 in the X axis direction, and two sheets of first and second support plates 20 and 30 are installed through linear guides 12 extended in the Z axis direction on one surface of the base plate 10.

10 Here, the first and second support plates 20 and 30 are moved in the Z axis direction by driving of first and second cylinders 21 and 31 positioned below them. A plurality of guide pins 22 are appropriately disposed on the edges of the upper portion of the first support plate 30, thereby guiding the edges of the tray 1 to be stably mounted on the first support plate 30.  
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In addition, hooks 32 are disposed in the edges of the lower portion of the second support plate 30 to clamp the tray 1.

20 A hook apparatus 33 connected to the upper portions of the hooks 32 of the second support plate 30 rotates the hooks 32 to the inside/outside of the second support plate 30. A cylinder 34 connected to one end of the hook apparatus 33 drives the hook apparatus 33.

25 The hook apparatus 33 includes an H-shaped frame 33a, four pins 33b installed to face each other in both ends of the frame 33a, and four shafts 33c rotatably

connected to each pin 33b. The hooks 32 are rotated in the forward/backward direction by the hook apparatus 33, to clamp/release the tray 1.

The first and second support plates 20 and 30  
5 sense existence/absence of the tray 1 by proximity sensors 23 and 35 disposed in the outsides thereof.

The conventional tray transferring apparatus can transfer the empty tray 1 by using the first support plate 20, and the tray 1 on which electronic components  
10 (not shown) are mounted by using the second support plate 30.

The second support plate of the conventional tray transferring apparatus uses the hooks rotated by the hook apparatus to clamp the tray. However, the hooks do  
15 not precisely support the whole tray but support the bottom surface of the tray. Accordingly, when the tray is transferred, the position of the tray is changed by shaking of the apparatus. As a result, a pickup apparatus for picking up the electronic components  
20 cannot precisely pick up the electronic components.

In addition, the conventional tray transferring apparatus transfers the tray on which the electronic components are mounted and the empty tray in the clamped and mounted states at the same time. Therefore, the  
25 conventional tray transferring apparatus is not easily installed due to the complicated structure. A weight of the apparatus also increases.

Furthermore, the conventional tray transferring apparatus uses many components for transferring the tray, which increases manufacturing expenses.

5 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention is achieved to solve the above problems. Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a tray transferring apparatus which can prevent semiconductor devices mounted on a handling tray from being scattered or separated during the transferring operation of the handling tray by the transferring apparatus, by gripping a fixed tray by first and second fixing members, correcting right/left inclination of the clamped fixed tray by a correcting means, and covering the upper portion of the handling tray.

In order to achieve the above-described object of the invention, there is provided a tray transferring apparatus for transferring a tray on which electronic components are mounted, the tray transferring apparatus including: a main frame; a fixing means installed in one side of the main frame, for supporting a fixed tray; a correcting means installed in the lower portion of the main frame, for correcting the fixed tray supported by the fixing means; a gripping means installed in the upper portion of the main frame, for gripping a handling

tray; and at least one sensor installed on the main frame, for sensing gripper plates and the handling tray.

The fixing means includes: a first fixing unit installed in one side of the main frame, for supporting 5 one end of the fixed tray; and a second fixing unit installed in the other side of the main frame, for supporting the other end of the fixed tray.

The first fixing unit includes: a pin installed in one side of the main frame; a tension spring having its 10 one end installed on the pin; a first fixing member installed in the other end of the tension spring, for elastically directly gripping one end of the fixed tray, a slot being formed inside the first fixing member; and a slide member installed to be slidable into the slot, 15 for guiding the moved first fixing member.

A hooking jaw is formed in one end of the first fixing member, so that the fixed tray can be hooked and clamped thereon.

The second fixing unit includes: a second fixing 20 member installed in the other side of a base frame, for directly supporting the other end of the fixed tray; and a fastening member for installing the second fixing member on the base frame.

The second fixing member is formed in a 'L' shape. 25 At least one correcting means is installed in the center of the main frame, for supporting the fixed tray.

The correcting means includes: a plate installed

in the upper portion of the base frame; a compression spring installed in the lower portion of the plate; a spacer installed in the lower portion of the compression spring, for elastically directly correcting the fixed tray by elasticity of the compression spring; and a fastening member for coupling and installing the plate, the compression spring and the spacer on the base frame.

The gripping means includes: a gripping unit for gripping the handling tray; a driving unit for driving the gripping unit; and a guide unit for guiding the gripping unit.

The gripping unit includes: a plurality of grippers for gripping the handling tray; and a plurality of gripper plates on which the grippers are installed, the gripper plates moving the grippers.

The plurality of grippers disposed in the right side and the plurality of grippers disposed in the left side are installed in the right and left sides of the main frame to face each other, for gripping the right and left ends of the handling tray at the same time.

The plurality of gripper plates disposed in the right side of the base frame and the plurality of gripper plates disposed in the left side of the base frame are installed to face each other, the grippers disposed in the right side of the base frame being installed on the gripper plates disposed in the right side of the base frame, the grippers disposed in the

left side of the base frame being installed on the gripper plates disposed in the left side of the base frame.

5      **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The present invention will become better understood with reference to the accompanying drawings which are given only by way of illustration and thus are 10 not limitative of the present invention, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view illustrating a conventional tray transferring apparatus;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a disassembled state of a gripping unit of a tray 15 transferring apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating first and second fixing units of a fixing means of the tray transferring apparatus;

20      Fig. 4a is a perspective view illustrating a state where a fixed tray is fixed to the first and second fixing units of the tray transferring apparatus;

Fig. 4b is a perspective view illustrating a state where the fixed tray is fixed to the first and second 25 fixing units and grippers are opened in the tray transferring apparatus;

Fig. 4c is a perspective view illustrating a state

where a handling tray is clamped by the opened grippers of the tray transferring apparatus;

Fig. 4d is a perspective view illustrating a state where the handling tray is clamped by the closed grippers of the tray transferring apparatus;

Fig. 5a is a left side view illustrating a state where the fixed tray is fixed to the first and second fixing units of the tray transferring apparatus;

Fig. 5b is a left side view illustrating a fixed state of the fixed tray to the first and second fixing units of the tray transferring apparatus;

Fig. 6a is a front view illustrating a state where the handling tray is clamped by the opened grippers of the tray transferring apparatus; and

Fig. 6b is a front view illustrating a state where the handling tray is clamped by the closed grippers of the tray transferring apparatus.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

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A tray transferring apparatus in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

25 Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a disassembled state of a gripping unit of the tray transferring apparatus in accordance with the present

invention, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating first and second fixing units of a fixing means of the tray transferring apparatus.

Fig. 4a is a perspective view illustrating a state where a fixed tray is fixed to the first and second fixing units of the tray transferring apparatus, Fig. 4b is a perspective view illustrating a state where the fixed tray is fixed to the first and second fixing units and grippers are opened in the tray transferring apparatus, Fig. 4c is a perspective view illustrating a state where a handling tray is clamped by the opened grippers of the tray transferring apparatus, and Fig. 4d is a perspective view illustrating a state where the handling tray is clamped by the closed grippers of the tray transferring apparatus.

Fig. 5a is a left side view illustrating a state where the fixed tray is fixed to the first and second fixing units of the tray transferring apparatus, and Fig. 5b is a left side view illustrating a fixed state of the fixed tray to the first and second fixing units of the tray transferring apparatus.

Fig. 6a is a front view illustrating a state where the handling tray is clamped by the opened grippers of the tray transferring apparatus, and Fig. 6b is a front view illustrating a state where the handling tray is clamped by the closed grippers of the tray transferring apparatus.

As illustrated in Figs. 2 to 6b, a tray transferring apparatus 100 includes a main frame 110, a fixing means F installed in the upper portion of the main frame 110, for supporting and fixing a fixed tray 5 T1, a correcting means 140 for correcting the fixed tray T1 fixed by the fixing means F, a gripping means 200 installed in the upper portion of the main frame 110, for gripping a handling tray T2 and adhering the handling tray T2 to the lower portion of the fixed tray 10 T1, and a sensor 300 for sensing the gripping means 200 and the handling tray T2 clamped by the gripping means 200.

A short jaw unit 111 is formed in one end of the main frame 110, and a fastening groove 111a is formed on 15 the short jaw unit 111.

The fastening means F includes a first fixing unit 120 installed in one side of the main frame 110, for supporting one end of the fixed tray T1, and a second fixing unit 130 installed in the other side of the main 20 frame 110, for supporting the other end of the fixed tray T1.

The first fixing unit 120 includes a pin 121 installed in one side of the main frame 110, a tension spring 122 having its one end installed on the pin 121, 25 a first fixing member 123 installed in the other end of the tension spring 122, for elastically directly gripping one end of the fixed tray T1, a slot 123a being

formed inside the first fixing member 123, and a slide member 124 installed to be slidable into the slot 123a, for guiding the moved first fixing member 123.

A hooking jaw 123b is formed in one end of the 5 first fixing member 123, so that the fixed tray T1 can be hooked and clamped thereon. Accordingly, one end of the fixed tray T1 can be stably supported and fixed.

The second fixing unit 130 includes a second fixing member 131 installed in the other side of a base 10 frame 110, for directly supporting the other end of the fixed tray T1, and a fastening member 132 for installing the second fixing member 131 on the base frame 110.

The second fixing unit 130 is coupled to the fastening groove 111a formed on the short jaw unit 111 15 of the main frame 110 by the fastening member 132, and thus installed on the short jaw unit 111.

The second fixing member 131 is formed in a 'U' shape, to stably support and fix the other end of the fixed tray T1.

20 At least one correcting means 140 is installed in the center of the main frame 110, for supporting the fixed tray T1 and correcting right/left inclination of the fixed tray T1.

The correcting means 140 includes a plate 141 25 installed in the upper portion of the base frame 110, a compression spring 142 installed in the lower portion of the plate 141, a spacer 143 installed in the lower

portion of the compression spring 142, for elastically directly correcting the fixed tray T1 by elasticity of the compression spring 142, and a fastening member 144 for coupling and installing the plate 141, the 5 compression spring 142 and the spacer 143 on the base frame 110.

The gripping means 200 includes a gripping unit 210 for gripping the handling tray T2, a driving unit 220 for driving the gripping unit 210, and a guide unit 10 230 for guiding the gripping unit 210.

The gripping unit 210 includes a plurality of grippers 211 for gripping the handling tray T2, and a plurality of gripper plates 212 on which the grippers 211 are installed. Here, the gripper plates 212 move the 15 grippers 211.

The plurality of grippers 211 disposed in the right side and the plurality of grippers 211 disposed in the left side are installed in the right and left sides of the main frame 110 to face each other, for gripping 20 the right and left ends of the handling tray T2 at the same time.

The plurality of gripper plates 212 disposed in the right side of the base frame 110 and the plurality of gripper plates 212 disposed in the left side of the 25 base frame 110 are installed to face each other. Here, the grippers 211 disposed in the right side of the base frame 110 are installed on the gripper plates 212

disposed in the right side of the base frame 110, and the grippers disposed in the left side of the base frame 110 are installed on the gripper plates 212 disposed in the left side of the base frame 110.

5       The driving unit 220 includes a ball screw 221 for moving the gripping unit 210, and a cylinder 222 for driving the ball screw 221.

10      The plurality of ball screws 221 are installed in the right and left sides of the cylinder 222 to be symmetric to each other, and rotated in the same direction by driving of the cylinder 222.

15      Here, spirals (not shown) formed on the outer circumferences of each ball screw 221 are symmetric to each other, and thus the ball screws 221 are rotated in the same direction, so that the gripper plates 212 installed and moved on the ball screws 221 can be opened or closed.

20      The guide unit 230 includes a rod 231 for moving the gripper plate 212 of the gripping unit 210, and a guide block 232 for guiding the rod 231. The gripper plate 212 can be horizontally moved by the rod 231.

25      The sensor 300 is an optical sensor. At least one optical sensor 300 is installed, and comprised of first and second optical sensors 310 and 320.

25      The first optical sensor 310 is installed in the upper portion of the main frame 110, for sensing the gripper plate 212. Here, the plurality of first optical

sensors 310 are installed to sense the plurality of gripper plates 212 at the same time. The second optical sensors 320 are installed in both sides of the main frame 110, for sensing existence/absence of the handling tray T2.

A speed control valve 400 for controlling a volume of compressed air and supplying compressed air to the cylinder 222 is installed in one side of the main frame 110.

In accordance with the present invention, the tray transferring apparatus 100 can be applied to stackers (not shown) for stacking the handling trays T2 on which the semiconductor devices are mounted in the general handler.

The structure and operation of the tray transferring apparatus 100 will now be described in more detail.

The tray transferring apparatus 100 is installed to load or unload the handling trays T2 to/from the plurality of stackers of the handler.

Here, the fixed tray T1 is fixed to the first and second fixing units 120 and 130 of the fixing means F installed on the main frame 110 of the tray transferring apparatus 100. One end of the fixed tray T1 is inserted into the second fixing unit 130, and the other end thereof is inserted into the first fixing unit 120.

The second fixing unit 130 is formed in a 'L'

shape, and the hooking jaw 123b is formed in one end of the first fixing member 123 of the first fixing unit 120, thereby stably gripping the fixed tray T1. The elastic member 122 is installed in the first fixing unit 120, so 5 that the fixed tray T1 can be elastically supported and fixed by the first and second fixing units 120 and 130.

The fixed tray T1 fixed by the first and second fixing units 120 and 130 is not inclined to the right/left side by the correcting means 140 installed in 10 the lower portion of the main frame 110, and is horizontally maintained.

When the cylinder 222 of the gripping means 200 is driven, the ball screws 221 connected to both sides of the cylinder 222 are rotated. The plurality of gripper 15 plates 212 become more distant from the cylinder 222, and thus the plurality of grippers 211 installed on the gripper plates 212 are opened.

The opened grippers 211 are closed by the ball screws 221 rotated in the backward direction by reverse 20 driving of the cylinder 222, to clamp the handling tray T2 on which the electronic components are mounted.

When the handling tray T2 is sensed by the second optical sensor 320, the grippers 211 are closed. The closing operation of the grippers 211 is stopped by the 25 first optical sensor 310.

The upper portion of the handling tray T2 is covered with the lower portion of the fixed tray T1. As

a result, the electronic components mounted on the handling tray T2 can be stably disposed in the fixed positions.

In the tray transferring apparatus 100, when the 5 handling tray T2 on which the electronic components are mounted is clamped, the handling tray T2 is moved to a predetermined position.

The tray transferring apparatus 100 can be applied to the stackers of the general handler, for precisely 10 loading or unloading the handling tray on which the electronic components are mounted.

As discussed earlier, in accordance with the present invention, the tray transferring apparatus prevents the semiconductor devices mounted on the 15 handling tray from being scattered or separated during the transferring operation of the handling tray, by correcting inclination of the fixed tray by the correcting means, and covering the upper portion of the handling tray with the fixed tray.

20 As the present invention may be embodied in several forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof, it should also be understood that the above-described embodiment is not limited by any of the details of the foregoing 25 description, unless otherwise specified, but rather should be construed broadly within its spirit and scope as defined in the appended claims, and therefore all

changes and modifications that fall within the metes and bounds of the claims, or equivalences of such metes and bounds are therefore intended to be embraced by the appended claims.